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83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2583

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 3, 1953

Mr. CORDON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were
5 destroyed under authority of law in July 1952 as a result
6 of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious
7 disease vesicular exanthema.

8 SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provi-
9 sions of this Act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal
10 appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses

A BILL

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease, vesicular exanthema.

By Mr. CORDON

August 3, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

1 has been made to the State and 50 per centum of said loss
2 has been paid by such State.

3 SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of
4 this Act shall be made from funds currently available to
5 the Department of Agriculture.

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6844

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 3, 1953

Mr. ANGELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

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83d CONGRESS
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H. R. 6844

A BILL

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By Mr. ANGELL

AUGUST 3, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

INDEMNITIES FOR SWINE DESTROYED IN JULY 1952

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2583]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

The bill would provide indemnities for owners of swine infected or exposed to vesicular exanthema in July prior to the beginning of the Federal-State indemnity program as described in the attached letter of the Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The committee amendment makes it clear that the Federal Government would not pay more than 50 percent of any loss or more than the amount paid by the State. Section 2 of the bill limits its effect to States in which the State has paid 50 percent of the loss, since there was no Federal appraisal in July. The amendment therefore is clarifying only.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 22, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your request of August 4, 1953, for a report on S. 2583, a bill to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

Because of the spread of vesicular exanthema an emergency was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 1, 1952. Federal funds were not available for indemnities until declaration of the emergency or such later date as States agreed to cooperate in payment of indemnities. During July 1952 infected and

exposed animals were disposed of in an effort to stop spread of the disease. Had the emergency been declared July 1 owners would have received indemnity in those States where the cooperative eradication program ultimately developed provided for Federal-State indemnity payments. Owners who held animals until declaration of the emergency and the establishment of such a formal cooperative program received indemnity. Since the slaughter of swine in July 1952 helped to avert spread of the disease it seems equitable for owners to be indemnified. Indemnities for swine in this eradication program have been shared by the Federal and State governments. For the most part, the basis of payment by each has been one-half the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage of animals.

Oregon, which subsequent to August 1 entered into a cooperative program involving indemnity, is the only State known to have paid indemnities on swine slaughtered in July 1952. An investigation shows that owners there placed a fair valuation on such animals which would result in payment of about \$3,320 as Federal share of indemnities under this bill. Payment of this amount from current Federal funds would not impair the program for this fiscal year.

Passage of the bill is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Under Secretary.

○

Calendar No. 841

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. 2583

[Report No. 843]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 3, 1953

Mr. CORDON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to indemnify ~~against loss~~ *in an amount equal to 50 per*
5 *centum of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid*
6 *by the State,* all persons whose swine were destroyed under
7 authority of law in July 1952 as a result of having been
8 infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular
9 exanthema.

10 SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provi-

1 sions of this Act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal
 2 appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses
 3 has been made to the State and 50 per centum of said loss
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5 SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of
 6 this Act shall be made from funds currently available to
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Calendar No. 841

83d CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 2583

[Report No. 843]

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To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease, vesicular exanthema.

By Mr. CORDON

AUGUST 3, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued January 25, 1954

For actions of January 22, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 12

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed congressional action on cotton-allotments, potato, wheat bill. Senate received President's budget message.

SENATE

1. PRESIDENT'S BUDGET. Received the President's Budget message (H. Doc. 264) (pp. 595-6).
2. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6665, establishing cotton acreage allotments for 1954, authorizing purchase of Irish potatoes with section 32 funds, and permitting the Secretary to allot additional acreage for special wheat types in short supply (pp. 601-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. REPORTS. Received the following annual and special reports (p. 596):
Operations of REA
Export control operations
On retirement provisions for Federal personnel, pursuant to Public Law 555, 82nd Cong.
4. WOOL. Agreed to committee amendments to S. 2313, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include wool among the commodities regulated, and then passed over this bill (pp. 603-4).
5. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 1399, authorizing sale of certain improvements on Forest Service land in Ariz. to the Salt River Valley Water Users Assn. (p. 604).
Passed without amendment S. 1577, authorizing the exchange of Forest Service lands in Eagle County, Colo. (pp. 604-5).
6. MEAT PACKERS. Discussed and, at the request of Butler (Md.), passed over S. 2404, authorizing the Secretary to require reasonable bonds from meat packers (p. 605).
7. ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed as reported S. 2583, authorizing payment of indemnities to owners of swine destroyed during July 1952 because of being infected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema. (This bill affects only Oregon) (pp. 605-6.)

8. TREATIES. Sen. Wiley spoke opposing S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty power, and inserted communications opposing this measure (pp. 629-45, 600-1).
Sen. Bricker spoke in favor of S. J. Res. 1 (pp. 606-16).
9. STATEHOOD. Sen. Anderson inserted President Eisenhower's statement favoring statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (p. 603).
10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 182, to investigate problems relating to economic stabilization and mobilization, banking policies, etc., and with amendment S. Res. 183, to study the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (S. Repts. 867, 873) (p. 596).
11. RECESSED until Mon., Jan. 25 (p. 645).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROBLEMS. Sen. Thye inserted a constituent's letter outlining and discussing some of the problems confronting farmers and criticizing Secretary Benson's recommendations (pp. A472-3).
13. FARM PRICES. Rep. Patman inserted excerpts from his weekly letters during the past few weeks including one entitled, "Farm Depression" and one "Wool and Cattle Program" (pp. A474-6).
14. TREATIES. Rep. Smith inserted Raymond Moley's recent Newsweek article favoring the proposed Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty power (pp. A478-9).
Rep. Heller inserted a New York Times editorial opposing this proposed amendment (pp. A479-80).
15. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Teague stating that "the administration, and particularly the Justice Department, has made a continuous assault on the Veterans' Preference Act," and criticizing the attempt to place a rider on the department appropriation bills which would give authority to "terminate the employment of any officer or employee" (p. A479).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. S. 2792, by Sen. Griswold, to enable World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active service in the Armed Forces; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 597).
17. LABELING. S. 2796, by Sen. Potter, to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue rules and regulations for labeling certain fabrics containing synthetic fibers; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 597). Remarks of author (p. 597).
18. FISHERIES. S. 2802, by Sen. Saltonstall (for himself and others), to further encourage the distribution of fishery products; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 597). Remarks of author (p. 597-8).

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1577) to authorize the exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to exchange lots 8, 9, 10, block L, town of Redcliff, Eagle County, Colo., acquired by the United States by deed dated February 19, 1918, recorded in book 66, page 519, Eagle County, Colo., for the following described lands in the same county and within the White River National Forest: Southeast quarter southwest quarter of section 34, township 7 south, range 80 west, and lots 3 and 4 and the south half northwest quarter of section 3, township 8 south, range 80 west, all sixth principal meridian, except that certain strip of land (one and seven hundred and eighty-seven one-thousandths acres) conveyed to the county of Eagle by deed recorded in book 79 at page 197 of records of Eagle County, and the right-of-way of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., which lands upon acceptance of title shall become part of the White River National Forest and subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such national forest: *Provided*, That title to the lands conveyed to the United States under this act may be accepted subject to such reservations, exceptions, or outstanding rights as the Secretary determines will not interfere with the use thereof for national-forest purposes.

REQUIREMENT OF BONDS FROM PACKERS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2404) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers was announced as next in order.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I withhold it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, after a bill has been introduced, approved by the Department of Agriculture, and no objection to it has been raised, it has been the policy of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to take action on it and to report it favorably if the committee believes the bill proposes sound legislation.

This bill was introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. It was available to all interested parties. It was before the committee for 6 months, and no request for a hearing was heard and no objection was raised to it. Therefore, after it had been approved by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, who recommended its enactment, the committee reported the bill.

The purpose of the bill is to avoid heavy losses which have been incurred in the sale of cattle to packers. The losses were not incurred by the farmers, but by the commission houses and stockyards.

However, after the bill was reported, representatives of packers said that they did object to it and that they did not believe they should be bonded, and therefore the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That would mean delay of many months

time, and, probably, the killing of the bill.

I told the representative of the packers, who said he had discussed the matter with officials of the Department of Agriculture, that if he would submit to us any instances of injustices which he felt were in the bill, any amendments which the Department agreed were desirable to correct such injustices would be received and we would allow ample time for that to be done.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would ask the Senate not to take action on this bill for a month. But, Mr. President, we cannot ask all the people of the United States, and particularly those so well-organized as are the meatpackers, whether they are going to object to each and every bill. They knew the bill was before the committee. They had plenty of opportunity during the past 6 months to ask for a hearing, and they did not do so. If they cannot show that it is an unwise and undesirable bill, I hope the Senate will set a time for debating it later in the session.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I desire to have it perfectly clear that I have no particular objection to the bill being held on the calendar, and I did not know of the controversy which developed. I do not want to establish a precedent by agreeing to hold the bill for a month's time. I do not think the Senator was asking for a unanimous-consent agreement to that effect.

We would have a very complicated calendar if we had an agreement that one bill would be held up for a month and another bill for 6 weeks. I think it would be taking control of the calendar away from the responsible leadership of the Senate.

So I hope there will be no agreement of that nature entered into. I will take notice that the chairman of the committee is perfectly willing to hold the bill on the calendar. We have other business which I am sure will take us at least a month and which should have priority. By that time we may be prepared to proceed with this bill. It might be 3 weeks or 6 weeks.

Mr. AIKEN. If the majority leader moves to bring it up at the end of the consideration of the calendar, I shall have no objection. I have given the interested parties an opportunity to present their opinions in writing. I think I said we might hold the bill on the calendar for a month. If they do not come up with any legitimate and reasonable objections by that time, I hope that the Senate will proceed to act on the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Vermont that I am certain it will not be called up until we have disposed of the proposed Korean Treaty, Senate Joint Resolution 1, and other priority legislation. A time to consider the bill has not been set by the committee as yet, and I shall be glad to give at least 48 hours' notice in advance of any determination to take up the bill. I am sure that time will be at least several

weeks from now, but I do not want to be pinned down to any specific period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I object.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

INDEMNIFICATION AGAINST LOSS OF INFECTED SWINE

The bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952, as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease, vesicular exanthema, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill with reference to what the cost will be?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this bill provides indemnities for hogs destroyed in July 1952 in an effort to stop the spread of vesicular exanthema. The Federal program did not begin until August 1, 1952, and, consequently, the Federal Government has paid no indemnities to owners of hogs destroyed pursuant to State programs before that date. The destruction of animals in July, of course, contributed to the control of the disease fully as much as the destruction of animals after that date; and it is felt that the Federal Government should share equally with the State in the payment of indemnities for such destruction. The Department has advised that the Federal share of the indemnities under the bill would be about \$3,320.

The amendment would make it perfectly clear that the Federal share would not exceed either 50 percent of the loss or the amount paid by the State.

In effect, this is a bill for the relief of hog producers in the State of Oregon. That State started eradicating the disease a few days before the first of August, and it is the only State which did not get proper reimbursement for so doing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease, vesicular exanthema, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "indemnify", to strike out "against loss" and insert "in an amount equal to 50 percent of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 percent of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provisions of this act shall be limited,

In the absence of Federal appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses has been made to the State and 50 percent of said loss has been paid by such State.

Sec. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be made from funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 171) extending the authority to investigate the accessibility and availability of supplies of critical raw materials was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 189) providing for additional personnel and funds for the Committee on Government Operations was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. J. Res. 12) to authorize and direct the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy-Utah power project and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5861) to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, that concludes the call of the calendar, does it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The call of the calendar has been completed.

FOUR CURRENT MISREPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED TREATY-CONTROL AMENDMENT (S. J. RES. 1)

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, prior to the opening of debate on Senate Joint Resolution 1, I am taking this opportunity to expose four current misrepresentations circulated with regard to the purpose and effect of Senate Joint Resolution 1.

First. That the so-called which clause would require most treaties to be ratified by the 48 States.

The first misrepresentation being circulated by opponents of Senate Joint Resolution 1, is that it would require treaties to be approved by the 48 State governments. Typical of these false statements is the article by Mr. Walter Lippmann entitled "BRICKER'S Constitution," which appears in the Washington Post of January 19, and which I ask to have printed in the RECORD following the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 1 would not require any treaty on any subject to be ratified by any State at any time. It would not give any State a veto power over the conduct of the Nation's foreign affairs. It would not turn back the clock to the old Articles of Confederation. The "which clause" appears in section 2 of Senate Joint Resolution 1 and reads as follows:

A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

If the treaty concerns only our external affairs, Senate Joint Resolution 1 would make no change whatever in the treatymaking process as it exists today. The North Atlantic Treaty, for example, did not become internal law. The Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Korea which will shortly come before the Senate does not become internal law. No legislation, Federal or State, would be required to make such treaties effective immediately as international law.

If the treaty concerns a subject within the constitutional domain of the Federal Government, and if it is intended to become domestic law, Senate Joint Resolution 1 would require implementing legislation by the Congress. A treaty regulating interstate or foreign commerce would fall into this category. This would also be true of any treaty dealing with any other subject within the constitutional authority of the Congress.

On the other hand, suppose that a treaty is made establishing a uniform period of residence for divorce in all countries. Senate Joint Resolution 1 would not prevent the making of such a treaty even though all lawyers recognize that the subject of divorce is one reserved to the States by the 10th amendment. However, since valid State legislation would be required to make the treaty effective as internal law, the treaty would have to be negotiated with a provision that it would become effective only through State legislation. If that provision were not in the Constitution itself, the treaty situation would be exactly the same. Under no circumstances, however, would any State have a veto power over such a divorce treaty unless the President and the Senate made the treaty in violation of the Constitution, as amended.

Nevertheless, it is contended that the treaty-making power must be capable of depriving the States of all of the powers reserved to them by the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. That is the doctrine established in the famous case of *Missouri v. Holland* (252 U. S. 416). Any other rule, it is said, would make the United States only partially sovereign and would make the President a representative of 48 States rather than of one Union. That is not true. The so-called which clause would protect our Federal-State system against treaty law in exactly the same way that

the Dominion-Provincial structure is protected in Canada. Canada is not an isolationist state. She is full sovereign.

The rule for Canada was established by a decision of the Privy Council in *Canada v. Attorney General for Ontario* (decided in 1937; 1937 A. C. 326).

In Canada against Attorney General for Ontario, the Privy Council considered three statutes of the Parliament of Canada dealing with minimum wages, maximum hours, and weekly rest in industrial undertakings. The statutes were passed to implement three International Labor Organization conventions ratified by Canada. Incidentally, there are more than 100 other ILO conventions. Many of them deal with such burning international issues as the time that must be allowed for working mothers to nurse their babies at the factory, while at work.

The issue in the Privy Council case was whether or not the Parliament of Canada had power to implement the three ILO conventions. No such power existed in the absence of treaty since the subject matter fell within the constitutional authority of the Canadian Provinces.

The Attorney General of Canada argued that Canada would not be fully sovereign—that is a popular tune we hear now in opposition to the proposed amendment—if the Dominion Parliament could not acquire by treaty, legislative power which it did not possess in the absence of treaty. The identical argument was accepted by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Missouri against Holland*. But the Privy Council held otherwise. It declared the legislation invalid on the ground that the Dominion could not—and this ought to be good law for the United States—"merely by making promises to foreign countries, clothe itself with legislative authority inconsistent with the constitution which gave it birth."

The gist of the Privy Council's decision is found in this statement:

It must not be thought that the result of this decision is that Canada is incompetent to legislate in performance of treaty obligations. In totality of legislative powers, dominion and provincial together, she is fully equipped. But the legislative powers remain distributed. * * * [When] Canada incurs obligations they must * * * when they deal with provincial classes of subjects, be dealt with * * * by cooperation between the dominion and the provinces. While the ship of state now sails on larger ventures and into foreign waters she still retains the watertight compartments which are an essential part of her original structure.

That ought to be the philosophy of every Member of the United States Senate today.

Mr. Lippmann and other opponents of Senate Joint Resolution 1 completely ignore the incontestable fact that for more than a century treaties have been made by the United States with a proper respect shown for the constitutional powers of the several States. For example, the Treaty of 1853 between the United States and France provided that the land-tenure provisions of the treaty should be effective "in all the States of the Union whose existing laws permit." Similar provisions may be found in such

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2583

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 per centum of their
5 loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all
6 persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law
7 in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or
8 exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

9 SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provi-
10 sions of this Act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal

1 appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses
2 has been made to the State and 50 per centum of said loss
3 has been paid by such State.

4 SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of
5 this Act shall be made from funds currently available to
6 the Department of Agriculture.

Passed the Senate January 22, 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

INDEMNITIES FOR SWINE DESTROYED IN JULY 1952

JULY 12, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2583]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

In the early summer of 1952, vesicular exanthema a contagious disease of swine, began to make its appearance at various places in the United States. On August 1, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture declared a state of emergency with respect to this disease. Pursuant to this declaration, the Department of Agriculture entered into agreements with the several States under which infected and exposed animals were disposed of and owners indemnified for their actual loss. Under the agreements, the State paid 50 percent of the indemnity and the Federal Government the other 50 percent.

The only State known to have taken action against the disease prior to the declaration of emergency by the Secretary of Agriculture was the State of Oregon, in which several herds of swine were disposed of during July 1952. Because the Federal program had not yet been activated, the owners of these swine were not eligible to receive the 50 percent indemnity from the Federal Government which was paid to owners of similar swine after the declaration of emergency and the execution of agreements with the States thereunder.

Since the owners of the swine killed in July would have been eligible to receive the Federal portion of the indemnity had the eradication measures been delayed until after August 1, 1952, and since their prompt action without waiting for the Federal program doubtless was a substantial factor in minimizing the spread of the disease, it seems equitable to the committee that they should receive the Federal

indemnity authorized by this bill. The committee is informed that the total cost of paying this indemnity will amount to \$3,320.

Following is a letter from the Department of Agriculture to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommending approval of the measure:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 22, 1953.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your request of August 4, 1953, for a report on S. 2583, a bill to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

Because of the spread of vesicular exanthema an emergency was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 1, 1952. Federal funds were not available for indemnities until declaration of the emergency or such later date as States agreed to cooperate in payment of indemnities. During July 1952 infected and exposed animals were disposed of in an effort to stop spread of the disease. Had the emergency been declared July 1 owners would have received indemnity in those States where the cooperative eradication program ultimately developed provided for Federal-State indemnity payments. Owners who held animals until declaration of the emergency and the establishment of such a formal cooperative program received indemnity. Since the slaughter of swine in July 1952 helped to avert spread of the disease it seems equitable for owners to be indemnified. Indemnities for swine in this eradication program have been shared by the Federal and State governments. For the most part, the basis of payment by each has been one-half the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage of animals.

Oregon, which subsequent to August 1 entered into a cooperative program involving indemnity, is the only State known to have paid indemnities on swine slaughtered in July 1952. An investigation shows that owners there placed a fair valuation on such animals which would result in payment of about \$3,320 as Federal share of indemnities under this bill. Payment of this amount from current Federal funds would not impair the program for this fiscal year.

Passage of the bill is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Under Secretary.



Union Calendar No. 754

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2583

[Report No. 2178]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 12, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed
in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or
exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 per centum of their
5 loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all
6 persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law
7 in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or
8 exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

9 SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provi-
10 sions of this Act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal

1 appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses
2 has been made to the State and 50 per centum of said loss
3 has been paid by such State.

4 SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of
5 this Act shall be made from funds currently available to
6 the Department of Agriculture.

Passed the Senate January 22, 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

JANUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1954
For actions of July 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on watershed bill. Senate committee voted to exclude farmers from social security bill. House received conference report on housing bill. House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing power, Rules Committee cleared bill. House committee reported water-facilities loans bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sales of small lots, etc. House passed bill authorizing additional contract research.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10426-9).
2. SOCIAL SECURITY. The "Daily Digest" states that, during consideration of H. R. 9366, the social security bill, the Finance Committee "rescinded previous action relating to voluntary coverage of farm operators...and agreed to exclude the farm operators...as under existing law" and "with regard to agricultural workers, agreed to adopt, in lieu of House provisions, a test requiring \$50 in earnings from one employer" (p. D856).
3. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, and H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (pp. 10476-7).
4. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation (pp. 10424-6).

5. FAR. LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority the Veterans' Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and to make additional funds available therefor (S. Rept. 1911)(p. 10417).
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to revise the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10429-71, 10479-95). Most of the debate related to TVA.
7. PLANT PATENTING. The Judiciary Committee reported with/ out amendment H. R. 5420, providing that patents may be obtained on cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedling plants (S. Rept. 1937)(p. 10478).
8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee voted to report S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies (p. D857).
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Hickenlooper, Williams, Schoepel, Welker, Holland, and Anderson) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed jointly by them, to S. 3052, the farm program bill (p. 10419).
10. RECLAMATION. Sen. Bennett spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River project (p. 10420). Sen. Kuchel criticized the project (pp. 10471-6).
11. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Symington urged additional drought relief, including beef purchases and a hay program (pp. 10420-1).
12. ROADS. Sen. Ferguson inserted a newspaper editorial favoring the President's new highway program (p. 10495).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Minority Leader Johnson said: "I do not believe we will meet the July 31 deadline" (p. 10497). Majority Leader Knowland said: "I hope ...we can complete as soon as possible after July 31 the legislative program." (p. 10498).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimate for payment of claims and judgments against the Government (S. Doc. 144)(p. 10416).

HOUSE

15. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9936 (H. Rept. 2266)(pp. 10327-42). The bill is to be read for amendment today. For provisions of the bill, see Digest 134.
16. CCC STOCKS. Passed without amendment S. 1381, to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sale of small lots of commodities, etc. (p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 2367, to authorize this Department to enter into contracts for the conduct of research (p. 10315). (Such authority is already available for research performed under the Research and Marketing Act.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 2583, to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of vesicular exanthema (applies only to Oregon)(p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.

compact in another region: Provided, that the legislature of such other State shall have given its assent to such mutual aid provisions of this compact.

Article IX

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each State ratifying it until the legislature or the Governor of such State, as the laws of such State shall provide, takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 6 months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the State desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all States then parties to the compact.

SEC. 2. Without further submission of the compact, the consent of Congress is given to any State to become a party to it is accordance with its terms.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar bill (H. R. 9345) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTRACT RESEARCH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2367) to amend the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), as amended, to strengthen the conduct of research of the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), as amended (7 U. S. C. 427-427j), is amended by adding at the end of section 10 thereof the following:

"(e) Appropriations for research work in the Department of Agriculture shall be available for accomplishing such purposes by contract through the means provided in subsection (a) hereof."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES TO ISSUE CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3487) to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this seems to be a rather broad bill, if not a rather far-reaching bill, and I would like to have a member of the committee state why it should be passed by unanimous consent. It seems to me this is a bill that should come up under the regular rules of the House or under suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to explain the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know what the bill is. I have read it, but it seems to me this is not a bill that should be passed without some debate. I have no objection to the bill myself; however, some bills should come up under conditions where there is opportunity for Members to debate the matter. Will the gentle-

man state why he thinks this is not one of those bills?

Mr. HOPE. I am not going to argue with the gentleman over the question of whether this is or is not an important bill. It is a bill of some importance as far as financing the banks for cooperatives is concerned. It is a bill which I understand has no opposition, at least I know of none and in the closing days of the session our committee felt it was important to get the bill passed as expeditiously as possible. For that reason we had it put on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. I have spoken to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and I am sure that this bill is satisfactory.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no objection to the bill myself. Is it not of such importance that it should come up under the rules of the House which afford Members some opportunity of debate rather than to be passed on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ROTATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location, or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEMNITIES FOR SWINE DESTROYED IN 1952

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 percent of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provisions of this act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses has been made to the State and 50 percent of said loss has been paid by such State.

SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be made from funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6393) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to any two or more of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas to enter into the following compact relating to the prevention and control of forest fires in the south central region of the United States.

The compact reads as follows:

"SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

"Article I

"The purpose of this compact is to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires in the south central region of the United States by the development of integrated forest fire plans, by the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services by the member States, by providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting States of the region and with States which are party to other regional forest fire protection compacts or agreements, and for more adequate forest development.

"Article II

"This compact shall become operative immediately as to those States ratifying it whenever any two or more of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas which are contiguous have ratified it and Congress has given consent thereto. Any State not mentioned in this article which is contiguous with any member State may become a party to this compact, subject to approval by the legislature of each of the member States.

"Article III

"In each State, the State forester or officer holding the equivalent position who is responsible for forest fire control shall act as compact administrator for that State and shall consult with like officials of the other member States and shall implement cooperation between such States in forest fire prevention and control.

"The compact administrators of the member States shall organize to coordinate the services of the member States and provide administrative integration in carrying out the purposes of this compact.

"There shall be established an advisory committee of legislators, forestry commission representatives, and forestry or forest products industries representatives which shall meet from time to time with the compact administrators. Each member State shall name one Member of the Senate and one Member of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of each member State shall appoint one representative who shall be the chairman of the State forestry commission or comparable official and one representative who shall be associated with forestry or

forest products industries to comprise the membership of the advisory committee. Action shall be taken by a majority of the compacting States, and each State shall be entitled to one vote.

"The compact administrators shall formulate and, in accordance with need, from time to time, revise a regional forest fire plan for the member States.

"It shall be the duty of each member State to formulate and put in effect a forest fire plan for that State and take such measures as may be necessary to integrate such forest fire plan with the regional forest fire plan formulated by the compact administrators.

"Article IV

"Whenever the State forest fire control agency of a member State requests aid from the State forest fire control agency of any other member State in combating, controlling, or preventing forest fires, it shall be the duty of the State forest fire control agency of that State to render all possible aid to the requesting agency which is consonant with the maintenance of protection at home.

"Article V

"Whenever the forces of any member State are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another member State under this compact, the employees of such State shall, under the direction of the officers of the State to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers (except the power of arrest), duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as comparable employees of the State to which they are rendering aid.

"No member State or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as relieving any person from liability for his own negligent act or omission, or as imposing liability for such negligent act or omission upon any State.

"All liability, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, that may arise either under the laws of the requesting State or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third State on account of or in connection with a request for aid, shall be assumed and borne by the requesting State.

"Any member State rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the member State receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of employees and equipment incurred in connection with such request: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting member State from assuming such loss, damage, expense, or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such service to the receiving member State without charge or cost.

"Each member State shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured employees and the representatives of deceased employees in case employees sustain injuries or are killed while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such state.

"For the purposes of this compact the term employee shall include any volunteer or auxiliary legally included within the forest-fire-fighting forces of the aiding State under the laws thereof.

"The compact administrators shall formulate procedures for claims and reimbursement under the provisions of this article,

in accordance with the laws of the member States.

"Article VI

"Ratification of this compact shall not be construed to affect any existing statute so as to authorize or permit curtailment or diminution of the forest-fire-fighting forces, equipment, services, or facilities of any member State.

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of any State ratifying the same to provide for the prevention, control, and extinguishment of forest fires, or to prohibit the enactment or enforcement of State laws, rules, or regulations intended to aid in such prevention, control, and extinguishment in such State.

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to affect any existing or future cooperative relationship or arrangement between the United States Forest Service and a member State or States.

"Article VII

"The compact administrators may request the United States Forest Service to act as the primary research and coordinating agency of the South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact in cooperation with the appropriate agencies in each State, and the United States Forest Service may accept the initial responsibility in preparing and presenting to the compact administrators its recommendations with respect to the regional fire plan. Representatives of the United States Forest Service may attend meetings of the compact administrators.

"Article VIII

"The provisions of article IV and V of this compact which relate to mutual aid in combating, controlling, or preventing forest fires shall be operative as between any State party to this compact and any other State which is party to a regional forest-fire protection compact in another region: *Provided*, That the legislature of such other State shall have given its assent to such mutual-aid provisions of this compact.

"Article IX

"This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each State ratifying it until the legislature or the Governor of such State takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 6 months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the State desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all States then parties to the compact."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. J. Res. 96) to strengthen the foreign relations of the United States by establishing a Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the overseas information program as carried on through the media of telecommunications is of continuing and increasing importance in carrying out and supporting the foreign policies of the United States; and

Whereas in his state of the Union message February 2, 1953, the President asserted the necessity "to make more effective all activities related to international information": Therefore be it,

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the

Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications (in this act referred to as the "Commission").

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. Number and appointment: The Commission shall be composed of nine members as follows:

(1) Five appointed by the President of the United States, of whom at least 1 shall be appointed from the telecommunications industry and at least 1 from the field of education and of whom not more than 3 shall be from the same political party;

(2) Two appointed from the Senate by the President of the Senate of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party; and

(3) Two appointed from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall choose its Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members and shall establish its own procedure.

QUORUM

SEC. 4. Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Members of Congress: Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(b) Members of the executive branch: Any members of the Commission who may be in the executive branch of the Government shall receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(c) Members from private life: The members from private life shall receive not to exceed \$75 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have power to appoint a Secretary General at a salary of not to exceed \$15,000 per annum, and an Assistant Secretary General at a salary of not to exceed \$12,500 per annum, and such other personnel in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or to obtain assistance from Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Commission is further authorized to employ experts and consultants for temporary and intermittent personal services, but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for each individual. The Commission is authorized without regard to any other provision of law to reimburse employees, experts, and consultants for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties and to make reasonable advances to such persons for such purposes.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

Public Law 535 - 83d Congress
Chapter 580 - 2d Session
S. 2583

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 563.

To indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 per centum of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema. Swine destruction.
Indemnity payments.

SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provisions of this Act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses has been made to the State and 50 per centum of said loss has been paid by such State. Limitation.

SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be made from funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture. Funds.

Approved July 27, 1954.

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